



CT's Renewable Portfolio Standard and Its Implementation



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Achieving CT Energy Policy Goals



Policy goal: increase use of renewable energy in CT and New England

- Supply-Side Mechanisms
 - Clean Energy Fund
 - Long-Term Renewable Contracts (100 MW Docket)
- Demand-Side Mechanisms
 - Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) - Mandatory Program
 - **CTCleanEnergyOptionsSM**
(**Alternative Transitional Standard Offer**) - Voluntary Program



CT Class I Renewables

CGS Section 16-1(26)



1. Solar
2. Wind
3. Fuel cell
4. Methane gas from landfills
5. Ocean thermal power
6. Wave or tidal power
7. Low emission advanced renewable conversion technologies
8. Any electric generation, including DG, generated from a Class I renewable source
9. Run-of-river hydropower
 - less than 5 MW with no appreciable change to river flow and began operation post 7/1/03
10. Biomass facilities
 - utilizing land clearing debris, tree stumps, or
 - other biomass that regenerates or its use will not result in resource depletion
 - provided such biomass is harvested & cultivated in a sustainable manner and
 - average emission rate is equal to or less than .075 pounds of NO_x per million BTU ...



CT Class II Renewables

CGS Section 16-1(27)



1. Trash-to-energy

2. Biomass facilities

- that began operation before 7/1/03
- provided the average emission rate for such facility is equal to or less than .2 pounds of NO_x per million BTU of heat input for the previous calendar quarter

3. Run-of-river facilities

- less than 5 MW and
- do not cause an appreciable change to the river flow and
- began operation prior to 7/1/03



CT Class III Resources

(An Act Concerning Energy Independence
Public Act 05-01)

- *The energy savings from waste heat utilization of combined heat and power or waste heat recovery systems as metered and converted to kilowatt hours when operated in conjunction with customer-side distributed generation, or (D) the electricity savings from conservation and load management programs.*

CT Renewable %'s Required



<u>Year</u>	<u>Class I</u>	<u>Class II</u>	<u>Class III</u>
2005	1.5%	3.0%	n/a
2006	2.0%	3.0%	n/a
2007	3.5%	3.0%	1.0%
2008	5.0%	3.0%	2.0%
2009	6.0%	3.0%	3.0%
2010	7.0%	3.0%	4.0%



CT RPS Compliance



- True-up period
 - 3 month true-up period
 - 2005 RPS may utilize 1st Q 2006 generation for 2005 RPS compliance
- Penalty/Alternative Compliance
 - 5.5 cents/Kwh (\$55 per Mwh)—Class I & II
 - 3.1 cents/Kwh proposed---Class III
- Compliance filings
 - Annual RPS compliance reports for each calendar year are due no later than October 15 of the following year



CT RPS Compliance Geographic Area



- Statutory region: New England states, NY, PA, NJ, MD, DE
- NMISA Docket 04-01-12
- Comparability Docket 04-01-13



RPS Qualification Procedure Numbers to the GIS



- DPUC online access to certification process
 - Application via DPUC website
 - Docket number assignment
- Approved applicants notify Automated Power Exchange (APX) - GIS administrator



Run-of-River Declaratory Ruling



DPUC Docket 04-02-07 clarified R-O-R Issues:

- Licensed “facility”
- FERC exempted “facility”
- Nameplate capacity of not more than 5MW
- Run-of-River: inflow = outflow
- Initial date of operation: before or after July 1, 2003
- Possibility of new date
- Recognition of different facility configurations to allow for DPUC exemptions – on a case-by-case basis
- 04-05-16 expanded R-O-R to include voluntary operation provided facility does not cause an appreciable change in the river flow



Other Notable DPUC Decisions



- Rentricity: Docket 03-10-07
- UTC PureCycle: Docket 05-01-11
- P&W Cape Cod Community Fuel Cell:
Docket 04-05-13
- Biodiesel: Request of Rep. Hovey
Docket 05-03-13
- Biomass:
Dockets 03-09-03, 03-10-18, 03-11-10



CT Qualified Renewable Generators



As of October 1, 2005 – the DPUC has approved
140 renewable generators:

- 43 generators are Class I
- 97 generators are Class II

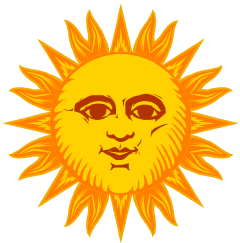


Barriers and Challenges



- Inconsistencies
 - Variation in states' policies
 - Changing statutory requirements by CT legislature
- Public education
 - Acceptance of higher prices
 - Realization of benefits of clean power
- Avoiding double counting of attributes





Questions

